1: Metraux E-5 (1934-1935) 1940
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and the lightest 2 ounces, the most usual being 4 ounces. In working over the Bishop Museum collection, Skinner (207) distinguished the following six types of points (fig. 3):

Type Number	Native Name	Number of specimens in Bishop Museum	Distinguishing characteristics
1	mataa rei-pure-rova, mataa arokiri	122	most easily made; cutting edge round in outline, blade resembles ace of spades without point
2	mataa hikuti-veva	11	straight cutting edge
3	not distinguished by name; similar to niho-mango (shark teeth)	4	central point emerging from tranverse cutting edge
4	mataa nutu-kutu (muta-kutu)	3	triangular, with no lateral wings
5	mataa-hae	30	roughly triangular with point to one side
6	mataa roa mataa haihaerue	24	most specialized type, cutting edge transverse, generally slanting and raised at one side to form lateral point

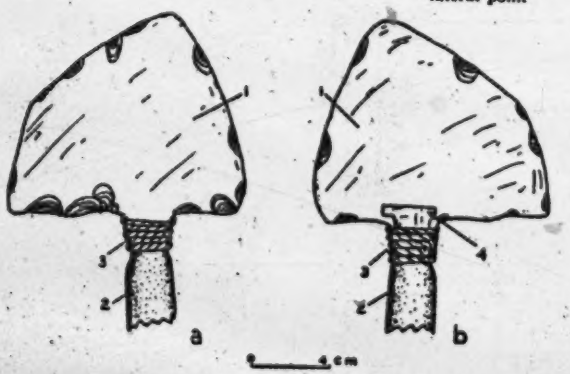

FIGURE 4.—Hafted spear (Mus. f. Völkerkunde, Vienna, 22752): *a*, front view, obsidian point (1) of type 5, 120 mm. wide by 105 mm. long, tang wrapped with white tapa cloth and lashed to shaft (2) by transverse turns of cord (3) evidently of foreign make; shaft of ti wood (?), 1482 mm. long, 28 mm. in diameter, and nicked along right side; *b*, back view showing end (4) of shaft cut away on both sides to leave lateral projections to prevent slipping back through lashing.

[1] Unless otherwise specified catalog numbers given in figure legends are those of the Bishop Museum collection.

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227 321 The shank ends in a backward-projecting knob which prevents the snood from sliding off. In a few specimens the end of the shank is sharp, the knob small and inconspicuous. Small notches on the back of the shank, under the knob, help secure the snood, especially when the knob is small or missing.

The one-piece fishhooks are usually small; I obtained some specimens only 17 mm. long. The largest one-piece fishhooks picked up in caves are rarely more than 80 mm. long; most of them are about 60 mm. long (fig. 9, *a*). Modern specimens, which are numerous in Bishop Museum collections, are longer and thicker (fig. 9, *g*).

Composite Hooks

227 Parts of composite hooks (*mangai verevere*) are frequently found by the natives in old caves (fig. 11, *d-e*). After a few days on Easter Island I had made a fairly good collection of shanks (*reke*) and points (*kainga*), but it was less easy to obtain a complete composite hook.

In the Bishop Museum there are two complete composite hooks. The larger (fig. 11, *a*) has an ancient, finely made, stone point attached to a modern wooden shank by stout cotton thread. The shape and proportions of shank are probably correct, as well as the method of binding. The proximal end of the shank is shaped like the corresponding part in the one-piece stone hook. The distal end has a groove at the back corresponding to the groove on the front of the stone point. Composite hooks of stone must have been rare; I know of only one and have been able to discover no fragment of stone which could be considered an element of a composite hook. Nevertheless there is no doubt as to the genuineness of the specimen. The smaller composite hook (fig. 11, *b*) has both shank and point of bone. The point is made of the human tibia, the shank suggests the human femur. The fine cord binding point to shank is of local manufacture. The lashing is too tight to be genuine, but it must have been somewhat similar in the old specimens. The string was wound first transversely, then vertically, again transversely, and once more vertically. The lashing conceals entirely the juncture of shank and point. The point base is wider than the limb; its inner edge is slanting and fits into a groove in the base of the shank. The distal end of the point base protrudes in a knob which facilitates the lashing. The distal end of the shank has a recess or a groove and sometimes a knob corresponding to the knob at the proximal end. The broken shank of a composite hook I found in a cave has a projecting barb similar to those of barbed single-piece hooks (fig. 9, *h-j*).

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The composite fishhooks of the Fuller collection, reconstructed by the natives (14, pl. 93), bear hackles of horsehair. On other Polynesian islands, tufts of hair, representing the tail or fin of a fish, are added to the hooks to give more efficiency to the lure. If the device was not traditional in Easter Island, it may have resulted from contact with Tahitians. Charli Teao, the best fisherman on the island, told me that formerly the shank and the point were lashed with women's hair. His statement may be based on a vague reminiscence of the presence of a hackle of hair.

The lashing on a composite fishhook in the British Museum is covered with a piece of tapa. The lashing at the base of the hook in a specimen owned by Beasley (14, pl. 95) is made of strips of the outer bark of some plant.

Comparisons with other Polynesian Fishhooks

227 171 Bone and stone were apparently the only materials used for fishhooks on Easter Island. A wooden fishhook of *toro-miro* wood was made for me, but

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227 me from a stick about 30 cm. long. Both ends are slightly thicker than the middle, and
286 the extremities have narrow, longitudinal slots. Two shuttles collected by Thomson (fig. 12, *a*) do not have expanded ends. The cord was wound longitudinally between the two split ends. Nets with very small meshes, for catching small *ature* fish or small crustaceans (*koura*), were made with bone needles similar to those used in sewing tapa. Figure 12, *c* shows the knot technique of a net.

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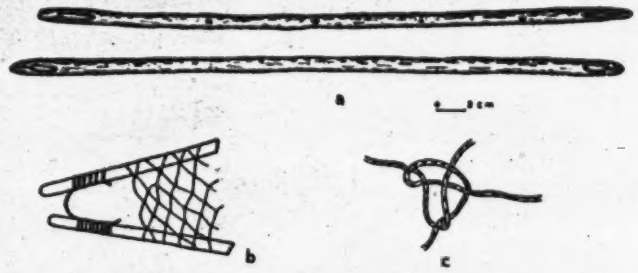

FIGURE 12.—Fishnets: *a*, wooden netting needles (*hika*) 450 mm. long (U. S. Nat. Mus., 129738); *b*, method of lashing together ends of two poles of dip net (pl. 2, *A*); *c*, knot used in making fishnets (after a drawing by Dr. H. Nevermann, Mus. f. Völkerkunde, Berlin, VI.4963).

The first netmaker was the ariki Tuu-ko-ihu, the great inventor and expert. Names of some of the experts succeeding Tuu-ko-ihu have been preserved, most famous of whom were Poie, Te Ngaru, and Aru-manu-vie, who died not long ago. I was told that there are no good netmakers now.

DIP NETS

227 A handled dip net (*kupenga puhi*) had a frame consisting of a rod bent like a bow and fixed to the end of a handle about 1.5 meters long. The net was attached to the bent rod and to the handle. The *kupenga puhi* was a scoop for shore fish.

The *kupenga hakatoro* was made like the *kupenga puhi* but was much smaller. It was used to catch small fish along the coast, especially after a storm when fish were driven to shore, and to catch fish among the rocks, principally at a place called Puhinga. Eels and lobsters were captured in *kupenga hakatoro*. I suppose that Palmer (171, p. 174) has this kind of net in mind when he speaks of Easter Island nets " . . . which were made with small (half inch) meshes, and from their sizes used for the small fry."

A complete double-handled dip net was collected by Geiseler (pl. 2, *A*). There is some confusion among the natives about the name of this net. It was mentioned to Brown (27, p. 188) and to me as *kupenga tuku* or *tukutuku*, but the same term was applied to a set net with two lateral poles. Evidently the word *tuku* (pole) has come to designate any kind of net attached to poles.